

Cable Despatches.
LONDON, January 17.—Evening.—It is reported from the continent that a desperate plot has been discovered to assassinate the Pasha of Egypt. The plot included the subversion of the Government and investing the reins of Government in the hands of Salim Pasha, who is said to be at the head of the movement. The conspiracy was happily discovered and frustrated.

LONDON, January 18.—Noon.—The morning journals, to-day, make mention of a rumor of the great powers having resolved to urge the Sublime Porte to call a conference to take the vexed Eastern question into consideration.

PARIS, January 18.—The banquet extended by America in this city to General Grant, occurred last evening. Mr. Kingsland, son of the former Vice-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, presided. Gen. Dix, the American Minister, and representatives of foreign legations, were present. It was a grand affair. At the ball at the Tuileries, on Wednesday evening, the Emperor and Empress personally congratulated Bennett on his victory.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—In the Senate, a communication from Gov. Bramlett, of Kentucky, was read, announcing the rejection of the amendment. It was laid on the table.

The tenure of office bill was taken up. Sumner, in a review of the vote reported yesterday, pronounced the bill a "great disappointment." He said that the bill was a "great disappointment" because it was a "great disappointment" to the President. He said that the bill was a "great disappointment" because it was a "great disappointment" to the President. He said that the bill was a "great disappointment" because it was a "great disappointment" to the President.

In the House, a resolution was adopted forbidding the Commissioner of Agriculture from purchasing and distributing material seed.

News Items.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The conservatory of the President's mansion was burned to-day. The arrival of the engine saved the other buildings. It is estimated that the plants cannot be replaced short of \$500,000. The furniture in the mansion was damaged by the smoke. An attack of the White House is insensible from over exertion at the fire.

Gen. F. D. Sewell has been ordered to North Carolina, to report on the apprenticeship practices of the courts. Governor Wood will appoint a commissioner to act with Sewell. The commission will report simultaneously to Gen. Howard and the North Carolina Legislature.

Bradley Johnson, of Richmond, formerly Confederate General, has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, under the rule abolishing the test oath.

New York, January 18.—John G. Grapp, a lawyer, has been arrested, charged with forgery in obtaining back pay of deceased soldiers.

The steamer Ellen S. Terry, running to Newbern, is on fire at the wharf. Many vessels are dangerously close. Great excitement among the firemen.

LATER.—The fire on board the Ellen S. Terry is subdued. The damage is not so great as expected, owing to the fact of the hull having iron water-tight and fire-proof compartments. The loss is partially insured.

The Tribune's Washington special says the Ways and Means Committee is much divided on the tax gold bill. They agreed that the gold should be sold in open market, but have not decided upon the amount or manner of selling. They have determined to confer with Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Wells before acting with the tax bill as to the reduction asked for the Southern States.

The Republican Association, in Washington, is engaged in procuring evidence for the impeachment of the President. They have adopted a bill for reconstruction, which provides that the appointing power shall be vested in the President and Senate of the United States. The Provisional Government is to be composed of one Provisional Governor and thirteen loyal citizens, in each State, as a legislative power. The Governor shall be chosen from loyal citizens over twenty-five years of age, and who did not sign any secession ordinances, and who have not held office of any kind under the Confederate Government; that the legislative council and Governor thus elected shall have absolute control of the Government and of the non-reconstructed States, and have power to pass all laws, acts, &c., of legislative bodies and offices since the adoption of the secession ordinances are abrogated. The Provisional Government shall exist until a constitutional convention of loyalists, elected without distinction of color as to voters, excluding only leading rebels, shall adopt a Republican Constitution acceptable to Congress. The right of appeal is to be given by the Congress from judgments rendered in courts since secession.

It is said the English mission is to be tendered to David Dudley Field.

Boston, January 18.—The schooner Julia Ann, from Baltimore for Boston, is supposed to have been lost, with all hands on board, as papers have been picked up on Nantucket Beach belonging to her.

Gloucester, Mass., January 18.—A schooner is reported ashore at Kettle Cove, and two of the crew frozen to death, and others badly frozen.

St. Louis, January 18.—The packet Platte Valley struck the wreck of the gun-boat Jeff Thompson to-day, and sunk in a few minutes in forty feet of water. There were sixty lives lost, including thirteen of a family named Roberts. Most of the cabin passengers were saved. The register was lost. The Platte Valley was a packet between Memphis and Vicksburg, and valued at \$99,000. She was loaded to her guns.

A young lady is charged with having said that if a cart wheel has nine fellers, it's a pity a pretty girl like her can't have one.

If Thaddeus Stevens is a power in the House of Representatives at Washington, his influence at the capital of Pennsylvania, seems to be of a less formidable character. It appears that in the Republican caucus at Harrisburg, he only received seven votes for the nomination for Senator. The following despatch to the *National Intelligencer* explains:

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.—The Republican caucus met this evening. Speaker Hall was chosen chairman. The caucus remained in session only half an hour. No speeches were made. Simon Cameron was nominated for Senator on the first ballot. The vote was as follows: Cameron, forty-six; Curtin, twenty-three; Stevens, seven; Grow, five. All the Republican members were present except Lancaster County Senators. The nomination was made unanimous, when the caucus adjourned.

Commenting on this result the *Intelligencer*, says:

It occurs to us that if ever men came to Washington chaff-fallen, humiliated, mortified and chided, the whilom dictator of the House, and meretricious confidant, who is the editor and proprietor of "two newspapers, both daily," Sundays included, must be those men. Mr. Cameron, who was in private life, was not a "great commoner," had not the gift of oratory, occupied no "bad eminence" through the trick of the partisan pen, had not urged, we believe, the policy of renewing war upon the South by an "army, in three columns, to burn, kill, and possess the land," had not incited a mob in Philadelphia to slaughter the peaceful delegates to a National Convention, had not intrigued to foment treason and insurrection against the authorities of a State, was nevertheless doomed to endure assaults from Washington, of those who, habituated by the insolence and dictatorialness of office, thought to crush him by concerted efforts. How utterly barren were the results of the "pomposity prologue to the swelling theme!" Mr. Stevens repaired in "pride of power and place" to Harrisburg. He was followed by the editor of the *Chronicle*, for both of whom, it was announced by telegraph, suites of parlors had been put in suitable state of preparation for the arrival of men who supposed themselves so capable of riding the whirlwind and directing the storm. Their levers could move the world of radicalism. They came, saw, and were demolished. Scarce a sign is left of them. We cannot see how either can hold up their heads among the political characters at the capital, to whom they have essayed to give the nod. What a "lame and impotent conclusion!" But seven votes in the Republican caucus for the "great commoner," backed by the editor and proprietor of "two newspapers, both daily," Sundays included! We extend our sympathies to our woebegone brother of the press, and advise in good faith that he shall not again venture into deep water.

RULES OF THE ROAD.—There are many "rules of the road" of which passengers oftentimes appear quite ignorant. The following should be remembered, based as they are on legal decisions: Applicants for tickets on railroads, who do not offer the exact amount of change, can be ejected from the cars. Conductors are not obliged to make change. "Good for this day only" on a ticket amounts to nothing. A ticket is good until used. Those who lose their tickets must purchase others, or the conductor has a right to put them off his train. Transgressing the rules of the company is sufficient reason for ejection from the cars. All reasonable demands to show tickets must not be resisted, and proper decorum in the cars is obligatory upon passengers. No person has a right to more seats than he has paid for. The leaving of any article in a seat while the owner is absent entitles him to his seat on his return.

DUELING IN MISSISSIPPI.—The *Vicksburg Herald* says the innocent amusement of duelling is about to come to grief in that part of Mississippi. It says several gentlemen, who have been engaged in this innocent amusement, have been indicted by the grand jury and bound over in the sum of \$1,000, to answer for the offence against the peace and dignity of the State of Mississippi.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.
CHARLESTON, January 18.—Cotton market firm, with sales for the week of about 1,800 bales, at 32½¢. Rice 9½¢. North River hay \$1.60@1.70. Corn \$1.21@1.35. Oats 75¢@87¢. Flour \$12½@18 per barrel. Bacon 12½¢@14¢. Liverpool salt \$2.50 per sack.

New York, January 18.—Noon.—Money 7 per cent. Exchange—sixty days 9½; sight 10½. Gold very strong at 37½. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn a shade firmer. Pork firmer; new mess \$21.12@22.27; old mess \$20. Lard firm; barrels 12½@13¼. Cotton steady, at 35¢, for middling uplands.

7 P. M.—Cotton firm and active, with sales of 2,200 bales—middling uplands 35. Flour active and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer—mixed West at \$1.17½. 2½¢ weaker at close of market, and left off at 36½.

LIVERPOOL, January 18.—Noon.—Broker's circular reports sales of cotton for week ending last evening at 42,000 bales. There has been a decline of 1d. per pound on prices during the week. The market to-day opened dull, with prospective day's sale of 8,000 bales—middling uplands 14½d; middling Orleans 15½d.

LONDON, January 18.—Noon.—United States bonds 72½. Consols 90½@91.

The London *Lancet* says the "Greek fire" of the Fenians is no myth. It is a solution of phosphorus in bisulphide of carbon. The peculiar properties of the former are well known, while those of the latter, as being a comparatively recent chemical preparation, are not generally understood. The bisulphide of carbon is a highly inflammable liquid, colorless and almost transparent, giving off fumes of sulphurous acid when burned. It volatilizes very rapidly at ordinary temperature, and when its vapor is mixed with air, and a light applied, it inflames with a slight explosion. Its vapor is poisonous. The phosphorus dissolves readily in the bisulphide of carbon, if the temperature of the latter is slightly raised.

A few weeks ago, the Liverpool detectives seized, as they were being removed from a house in that town, three boxes, each containing fifteen jars or cans of phosphorus. In each jar were twenty sticks of phosphorus, each stick being six inches long and two inches in circumference. Several bottles of the compound of phosphorus and bisulphide of carbon have also been seized, as well as some bottles of the latter, without the phosphorus dissolved in it. These bottles were all of the same size and shape, were quite full, and held about three pints; had short necks and small mouths, and were made of green glass, probably having been manufactured for the purpose, as their shape was somewhat peculiar. Several experiments have been made at different times to test the properties of the compound. On one occasion, one of the bottles was thrown against the centre of a high wall. A loud explosion followed, and the concussion and exposure of the fluid by the bottle breaking were sufficient to ignite its contents, and a flaming fluid streamed down the wall, evolving dense fumes of an irritating, poisonous nature. A stream of water from a large hose, which had previously been placed in readiness, was immediately directed against it, but some gallons of water had to be poured upon the wall before the flame was extinguished; and even some hours afterward, when the day was darkening, a glimmering light was observed on the wall where the fluid had been, doubtless given off by the phosphorus which had remained adherent, so highly charged with that substance was the fluid. It was further found that the compound ignites most rapidly when used in small quantities, spread over a large surface, and freely exposed; therefore, when poured upon cotton, tow, and similar materials, it ignited instantaneously.

A NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham has recently published an able letter on the situation, in which he makes the following sensible suggestion: Ought we not forthwith to begin to agitate for a convention of all the States, to meet and adjust upon the basis of the fundamental principles of the old Constitution and the Union, the new and momentous questions, and the altered condition of things, arising out of the late war? And if the "bargain" which our fathers made for the sake of securing a Union and Federal Government at all, is to be set aside under pretence of establishing exact justice and equity, and States are to be dealt with as the mere creatures of the Federal will and pleasure, and divided, consolidated and moulded to suit the fashion of the hour and the interests of those who can secure and hold the power, is it not a good time now to demand that the gross iniquity of the present Senatorial representation should give way to "equality before the law," and that in re-setting the great question of suffrage upon the theory of "impartiality," 3,000,000 of "Yankees" shall no longer be permitted to vote twelve Senators, while 3,000,000 of "Buckeyes" are graciously allowed to vote but two? Would New England, think you, see the point?

Among the other defences of England is a volunteer staff corps, formed of railway officials, which is so thoroughly organized that it undertakes, "in a space of thirty hours, to place in any given spot 150,000 troops, 60,000 horses and 100 guns;" and not only that, but "to collect in twenty-four hours 80,000 'navies' for the construction of fortifications and field works." The defensive army of England numbers 50,000 regular troops, 120,000 militia and 150,000 volunteers.

Gov. Andrew says that the Massachusetts Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition have been requested to send over a Massachusetts school-house, with teacher, scholars, furniture, &c., in order that visitors may see our educational system in actual operation. The Governor thinks that it will be impracticable to comply with the request.

Better send the whole State and make it a present to the Emperor.

The Congressional delegation from Texas has visited the President, and complained that Gen. Kiddo, of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State, has issued an order annulling a State law relative to contracts with the freedmen. The President examined the law, and issued an order requesting Gen. Howard to have the order suspending the local law rescinded.

Niblo's Garden will cease to be used as a theatre after the 1st of May next.

VALUE OF THE POUND STERLING IN CURRENCY.—The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as a specimen of a class of communications received almost daily, which, with the answer to it, we transfer to our columns for the benefit of like inquirers:

NEW YORK, December 21, 1866.
Editor *Journal of Commerce*.

SIR: In this morning's *Journal*, you quote gold as opening at 136½. At this rate, what amount in currency would be required to purchase a draft of one pound sterling? I wish you would print some simple rule, whereby a novice could tell at any time the actual value of a pound sterling in dollars and cents. I would also like to know the meaning of the quotation, "Sterling bills are offered by leading drawers at 109½ for sixty days on London, and 110½ for short sight." Asking pardon for troubling you, I am, &c.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

It is difficult to explain the seeming mysteries of foreign exchange to one who is wholly uninitiated, but we will venture a few words in reply to the above. A sterling bill is a draft payable in English pounds, shillings and pence, called "sterling money." A sixty days bill is payable (with grace) sixty days from sight; bills were formerly payable on presentation; but the custom of granting three days' grace after sight came into general use in England, and thus "short sight" is used to designate those bills legally payable three days after presentation. The rate (109½) for sixty days' bills, describes the price at which the drawer undertakes to pay a pound sterling to the holder in London, sixty-three days after presentation there for acceptance. It is not 109½ on the actual value of the pound in the Federal money, but on a certain conventional rate—\$4.44. Thus \$4.44 x 109½ equals \$4.86.6 (omitting fractions). The latter is the value to be paid in gold here for each pound sterling of the bill of exchange. Now, \$4.86.6 x 136½ equals \$6.64.8, which is the value in paper currency of the pound at the rates given. The rule, therefore, is obvious: Multiply \$4.44 by the quoted rate of exchange; that will give the cost here of one pound of exchange in gold. Then multiply this product by the quotation of gold; that will produce the cost of the pound in paper money. This is a very simple process, and one which, it is probable, every reader will be able to understand.

AN APPEAL OF GREEK WOMEN TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.—An appeal signed by the women of the Greek island of Syra to the ladies of this country has been received, asking help for the refugees from Crete. The appeal closes thus:

"In the Island of Syra, inhabited by the victims that escaped the disasters of our holy struggle in 1821, as well as in other parts of Greece, thousands of Cretan families have taken refuge, begging for food and clothes and an asylum. We have opened our houses to them and our arms, and have done all in our power to provide them some comforts. But nevertheless, scarcely yet counting thirty-six years of political life, and having had our houses and cities to build, we have not sufficient resources to render effectual aid to such of our brothers as have sought an asylum in Greece. Hence our duty towards our unfortunate compatriots compels us to implore your assistance, and we are convinced, when we recall the assistances which your compatriots afforded us in 1821, that our voice will be heard by the noble-hearted ladies of the United States, and that you will hold out a succoring hand to our brothers, exiled from their country and the prey of numerous misfortunes. The Greeks of both sexes will all be eternally grateful to you, the descendants of Washington and Franklin—the founders of your Republic."

POLITICAL JUDGES.—In two important decisions which have recently been pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States, the fact has been made painfully apparent that a portion of the members of that august tribunal are controlled by political considerations rather than by a sense of justice.

Prior to his elevation to the high office which he now holds, Chief Justice Chase was the most radical and unscrupulous partisan in the Northern States. Some of his predecessors on the bench were equally violent as politicians before they were clothed with the ermine, but speedily became conservative, and administered justice with strict impartiality. This, however, is not the case with Judge Chase, who, upon every question of importance, seems able to enlist a formidable minority of the Court upon the side of the radical party. Looking to this condition of things, and the age of the several members of the Court, we cannot expect that body to be very long a break-water against the violence of our enemies.

[*Richmond Times*.]

NO STAMPS ON STATE PAPERS.—We are informed by Maj. J. T. Barnes, our Comptroller-General, that the law does not require that revenue stamps shall be placed on notes, receipts, orders, &c., wherein the State is a party.

If a man has a great idea of himself it is certain to be the only idea he ever will have.

CORRECTION.—The two paragraphs following are clipped from the Baltimore Transcript.

We are requested to give notice that the Charles Sumner who shot himself through the head with a pistol, shortly before 11 o'clock Sunday night, in New York city, is not the Charles Sumner more generally known as United States Senator from Massachusetts. The friends of this Charles Sumner were very much alarmed on reading the account of the suicide in the New York papers. This was caused from the fact that their Charles Sumner had been laboring for many years under a serious aberration of the mind. The original disease under which Sumner labors is generally known by the vulgar name of "nigger on the brain." Some say that this is a life-long disease with Sumner; others that being very fond of African society when young, and mingling in it a great deal, he was induced to imitate some of the customs that prevail therein. Whichever of these versions is the correct one, it is quite certain that Sumner has not yet blown his brains out. We shall certainly be the first to inform our readers when this event occurs.

We have also to announce as premature the other report that Thaddeus Stevens died in Washington, on Sunday, of a chronic disease with which he is afflicted. This is well known to be "an enlargement of the Spleen." To such an extent has this derangement proceeded in one direction, that the heart has been entirely pushed out of its place, and in the other the organs of compassion spoken of in the Scriptures have been so seriously interfered with that their functions have been almost destroyed. Stevens will certainly die. We have prepared his obituary notice in this office at great trouble and expense. This was mainly caused by the unwillingness of the people living in his neighborhood to furnish the necessary information, the majority of them averring that he was "possessed of an evil spirit," and that after his death, it would return to plague them. It was astonishing to find how general was this belief.

BADLY FOOLED.—The freed people of that portion of Amherst lying within a circuit of five or six miles from the bridge, were badly fooled on Saturday. It seemed that they were ordered by some officer of the Bureau to repair to the bridge on the day named, to hear, as they understood, a big speech or something of the kind from some one of their especial guardians. This they were in nowise to omit, under the penalty, as several of them have told us, of a fine of \$12. They flocked to the spot designated in immense numbers—men, women and children—and instead of hearing a speech, or being interested in any other way, each one was simply presented with an Abolition tract, called the "Freedman," printed in Boston in 1864. The disappointment and disgust of the negroes was and is very great at this treatment, and the Bureau has, in consequence, lost much of its whilom popularity with those ignorant and deluded people.

[*Lynchburg News*.]

AN EASY WAY TO PAY THE DEBTS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—Bennett's *Herald* says:

The fact must not be forgotten that in absorbing a foreign State we absorb its obligations. The rebel States, as members of the Union, each in its State capacity before the war, had incurred a heavy bill of State debts, ranging from ten to forty or fifty millions, more or less, for each State. Those debts by each of the States concerned are now held as binding upon them, and if we act consistently with the grand issue of the war, that the rebel States with their subjugation ceased to exist as States, we must at least assume the debts which they owed down to the hour of their secession from the United States. The rights, powers, and obligations of a conqueror go together.

ATTEMPT TO SUBSIDIZE THE PRESS.—An atrocious attempt, says the *Cleveland Plaindealer*, was made to levy black mail on a reporter of that paper at the municipal court. The counsel for a chap who had been brought up for selling on Sunday, told the reporter to suppress his client's name and call around at said chap's place and get a cigar. The reporter was incorruptible. He replied in an outburst of virtuous indignation: "What! attempt to muzzle the press with a cigar? I never smoke. If you will make it a ton or two of coal I may come down."

The Philadelphia mint is producing about 2,000,000 pieces of the new five per month.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, JAN. 18.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Brig Jose A. Deveraux, Philadelphia.
Brig John Perez, Strait, Matanzas.
Schr. Eliza Frances, Sawyer, Baltimore.
Schr. Azela & Laura, Melndoe, Baltimore.
WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY.
Brig J. Baker, Thompson, Philadelphia.
Schr. Chas. Dennis, Hughes, New York.

Funeral Invitation.

The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. A. Tolleson, and of their son, J. A. TOLLESON, are invited to attend the funeral services of the latter, at the Washington Street Chapel, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

"TEMPER OF THE SOUTH."—We clip this paragraph from the New York Express:

"We read every day about all the leading journals published in the States recently in rebellion, and, with the exception of one, of but comparatively little influence, in Virginia, the tone that pervades them is that of quiet submission to whatever may be in store for them, save only and except dishonor. If the Jacobins expect them to submit to that, then the sooner they go to work and reorganize the army and navy, the better—for physical force will be indispensable to make them 'submit.' People who like to pay taxes, and are admirers of an enforced consumption, will contemplate the prospect with feelings of unalloyed delight."

THE ATTRITION OF GREENBACKS.—We recently republished, from an English paper, an article stating that upon the coin circulation of Great Britain the annual loss from attrition is \$100,000—an amount of money the people of that country annually pay for the privilege of using the current coins of the realm. Upon this statement, the *New York Journal of Commerce* comments, that Americans are not troubled in this way, "for the substance which greenbacks lose from attrition is not worth more than seven cents a pound, and the loss is not appreciable."

CATHOLIC BISHOPS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Catholic *Mirror* corrects the statement in the cable despatch some days since relative to the increase and number of bishops of that church in the United States. Instead of eighteen bishops to be increased to twenty-two, there are already forty-eight in the United States, with a prospective addition of at least fourteen others.

NO INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE NEW ORLEANS RIOTERS.—The United States Grand Jury have failed to find any indictment against any persons concerned in the July riots. P. H. Morgan, United States District Attorney, when the jury was empanelled, declined to apply the test oath to the jurors.

Modesty depends upon good manners, happiness on security, good society on good education, wisdom on experience; and for the safety or protection of a country, a tried man is often more valuable than a renowned warrior.

Auction Sales.

W. T. WALTER

WILL sell at his mart, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock,
Bureaus, Hair-seat Chairs, Safes, Secretary, Tables, Crockery, Washstands, Pottery, Cook Stove, Shoes, Neatsfoot Oil, &c. Also, barrels Lard and Pickled Herrings.
Jan 19

ESTATE SALE.

BY CONSENT of heirs, we will sell, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property of the Estate of John Bates, deceased, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m.:—At the Pea Ridge Plantation, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, a large lot of Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, and a fine Buggy and Harness.
And, on the day following, at the White-cotton Plantation, a large lot of Hogs and Cattle, and a large quantity of fine Potatoes.
TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under \$100, cash; for sums above \$100, notes, with approved security, at twelve months from date, with interest annually.

JOSEPH BATES,
JOHN S. BATES,
Executors.

Jan 15 12

TO RENT.

SIX COMFORTABLE ROOMS, in a suite, with garden and other conveniences. Rent reasonable. Apply to
Jan 13

W. S. MONTEITH.

Fine Northern Cabbage.

JUST received, one crate of splendid NORTHERN CABBAGE, and for sale by
WM. McGUINNIS.
Jan 19

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!!

200 BOXES HERRINGS, just received and for sale at 60¢ per box by
J. & T. B. AGNEW.
Jan 19

POLLOCK HOUSE.

THE following will be served up for LUNCH, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock:
Okr. Soup,
Hog-head Cheese,
Force Meat Balls,
Cold Slough and side dishes.
Jan 19

T. M. POLLOCK.

REMOVED.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he has removed to his new store on Main street, two doors South of the Court House, where he is now opening a large stock of COOKING STOVES, RANGES, Parlor and Office STOVES, FURNACES, Plain, japanned, Stamped and Planchist TIN-WARE, LEAD PIPE, &c., which will be sold at wholesale and retail.
The above is the largest and best selection of Stoves, &c., ever brought to this market.
A. PALMER.
Jan 19

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE ladies, gentlemen and young people of Columbia, who may be in want of "SOMETHING TO WEAR," are respectfully and earnestly invited by the ladies of the Industrial Association to call at their Work room, in the Female Academy, and examine the articles which they have now ready for sale. Some one will always be found ready to exhibit the ready-made garments and to receive orders from those who may wish to have work done neatly and promptly.
The object of the Association is to furnish constant employment to those who, having been impoverished by the war, now depend on the needle for daily bread. Does not such an object commend itself to the hearts of our citizens? Or must the anxious applicants for work be told that our people prefer Northern-made garments, and that there is, therefore, no more work for them? Shall it be said that such an Association as this cannot be sustained in the capital of South Carolina? Jan 19